Are coming to Indianapolis, drawn here by political attractions. The ORIGINAL EA-GLE is never spectacular, but calmly rises to remark to home talent as well as visitors that



Now buys a handsome, wellmade, fashionable Suit-the same Suit we have been selling at \$20. Come early and avail yourself of this great offer.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

JUST NOW THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are on Indianapolis, and many prominent citizens are faily visiting it. What have we to favorably impress them! In the new Union Depot, although unfinished, visitors can see an elegant, commodious and welladapted station. Jackson Square and the elegant
blocks surrounding it clinch the first good impression. If the visitor happens to hit the open cars to Monument (under construction), the Cyclorama, the beautiful homes on all our northern streets, the fine lawns, his impression must be good. Woe betide the stranger who rides through this city in a carriage. The gas companies have left the streets where mains are laid in the most horrible condition. Many streets where two mains have been laid are streaks of mud and two ridges of clay, dotted with holes of all depths. Washington, Illinois and Pennsylvania streets are nearly impassable for carriages. Some of our paved streets north are left with the accumulations of months of dirt on top of the blocks; some enterprising sitizen will turn the hose on, and a ride over a street that should be a pleasure becomes a nuisance. Let's have the gas companies put the streets in the condition they found them, regulate the citizen who abuses himself and family by using the hose, and that fiend, the street-sprinkler, should be taught that it is his mission to lay the dust, not to make mud-holes, CINCINNATI AND RETURN, July 19, good until the 21st to return, and including

tion to Exposition, \$3. Uhicago and return......\$5.00 

Tourist tickets to all health and pleasure resorts at very low rates. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. 3:50pm 6:25pm 5:07pm 10:50pm 10:45am 11:45am CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS, CHICAGO DIVISION. . 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

## AN ANARCHIST CONFESSES.

One of the Chicago Men Gives the Details of the Plot Against Gary and Others.

CHICAGO, July 19 .- Frank Chleboun, the brown-haired; blue-eyed, sweet-voiced flend, who, with John Hronek and Frank Chepak, schemed to murder Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield, bas made a full and complete confession. Chieboun was not locked up at the Armory yesterday, as were the other two, and when Chepak was taken to the Central station Hronek and Chleboun were sent to an outlying police station. He was not subjected, as were the others, to the ordeal of having his picture taken for the rogues' gallery. Last night Inspector Bonfield, accompanied by two of his Bohemian secret-service operatives, clad in workingmen's suits, with soft black hats and blue flannel shirts, visited the innocent-looking prisoner. The preceding day he had ntimated that he was ready to tell all he knew, and last evening the Inspector went to hear his story. Through the interpret-ers Chleboun went into the whole story from his first meeting with Hronek and Chepak. His confession was that Hronek had unfelded his plans for revenge and had told of a bomb which he [Hronek] had invented. It was small, no larger than a base-ball, and it was to be loaded with dynamite and bits of broken glass. It was denied by Chleboun that the plot was to murder the judges and Inspector; that is he had heard of no such definite scheme. They were talked of, as was Capt. Schaak, and he understood that he was to pay more attention to the Captain than to anyone else. There was no concerted plan of action, but it was agreed that when all preparations were made he and two others were to be informed by Hronet, just what they were to do in the way of avenuing the death of the martyrs. About July I he was visited by Hronek, who brought him two bombs of the broken glass and two sticks of dynamite, from which he was to make bombs of gas-pipe, after the usual pattern. The other two men were also supplied with bombs and dynamite. He had the stuff in his house for about a week, and then grew so afraid that it would be discovered that he made away with it by throwing it in a privy vanit. This was the substance of the confession which Inspector Bonfield placed in the bands of a type-writer operator for the purpose of having put in shape for court. The confession is much more in detail, and covers about thirty closely printed pages. By his confession, it is understood, Chieboun has virtually secured immunity from prosecution. He is in reality much less guilty than either Hronek, Chepak or one of the men not yet arrested. He has agreed to give his testimony in open court, where it will corrobprate the other evidence secured by the Inspector against the conspirators. The two other men are still at large, but may be arrested at any

Six Lumbermen Drowned. WINNIPEG, Man., July 19.-Nine men left the

camp of the Eau Claire Lumber Company on Tuesday morning to begin their day's work. They took a boat forty-five miles west of Calgary, on the Bow river, and began descending the series of rapids. They came to a portage, and, carrying the boat half a mile, attempted to cross the Kananskis rapids a short distance above a chute of five or six feet in height. When the boat got within three feet of the shore the bands attempted to stop it by throwing a line around a stump on the bank. They failed, the boat became unmanageable and swung around in the current, acquiring such a momentum that before anything could be done it shot over the falls like an arrow. In the leap over the first chute the boat shipped only a little water, and the second fall was passed without shipping any more. The men were absolutely helpless and unable to gain the shore, for the boat fairly spun in the water as if is were a top. It kept in the center of the rapids until near the third fail. Then one of the men jumpped out and attempted to reach the shore. The boat shot over the third fall and landed plumb upon a jagged rock that barely showed itself above the water. Two of the men managed to grasp the smashed boat, and the other six were swept under by the rush of waters and were never seen again. The wrecked boat, with the two men clinging to it, was picked up foor miles further down the rivor. The man who jumped from the boat beore it went over the third in an exhausted condition.

Mr. Gould Buys a Cable. Carson, Nev., July 19.—The Appeal this morning says: "The Appeal has it from reliable authority that John Mackay has disposed of his cable to Jay Gould for \$11,000,000. Negotiations have been pending for some time. Mac-key originally asked \$13,000,000, but Gould re-fused to buy the cable at these figures, and finelly effered \$11,000,000, which was accepted.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair, slightly warmer weather.

"Well, James," said the chiropodist, "we must keep up with the times. Look at this "Capital!" exclaimed the assistant. "That will surely catch the public." Then they went out and tacked up a sign

"Corns Removed While You Wait." This is great corn weather. You can hear it growing in these hot, breezy days. Of course there is a kind of corn that you would rather not have grow.

# WHAT SOCKS ARE FOR

A neat-fitting, nice-looking sock is a gentle-man's pride and comfort. It tends to discourage the kind of corn that you want discouraged. Nothing so maims the feet as ill-fitting socks. We have a great variety of patterns and in all shapes and sizes.

P. S.—Tend to your head as well as your feet, and get a Hat at our great HALF-PRICE Only two more days left!

A DISASTROUS CLOUD-BURST

A Deluge of Water Devastates the City of Wheeling and Vicinity.

The Ohio Rises Three Feet in Less than an Hour-About Twenty Lives Thought To Be Lost, but Full Details Are Not Obtainable.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19 .- A terrific rainstorm prevailed here this evening, flooding cellars along Main street, and distributing debris from the hill-sides on many thoroughfares, rendering them impassable. While a number of people were standing on one of the bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio spanning Wheeling river it gave way, precipitating about thirty percons into the river. Eight persons were rescued, but it is feared that ten to twenty perished.

At Caldwell's run, in the lower end of the city, four dwellings were swept away by the flood, and eleven persons were drowned.

Particulars of the flood show that it is simply

appalling. At 9:30 the B. & O. wooden bridge at Main street was swept away, with from twenty to thirty people on it. Of these, ten are known to be saved. The names can not be given yet. Several of the rescued are on tow-boat, which could not land at the wharf, owing to the current, and had to seek a landing lower down. The river rose three feet in fifty minutes. Out the National road, the trains, coal-chutes, houses and all, are gone. The Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad was swept away for miles and the road covered six feet with water. Over the river the ruin is even worse. The storm lasted less than an hour, the streets from house flooding The Western Union telegraph house. a foot of water on the floor, J. W. Hunter's spice mills. two feet, and other buildings on Main and Market streets are as bad. On the upper end of Eoff street, high on the hill, in the Second ward, the water was over the tops of stoves and like objects, and when it receded left sediment on the stoves. Wagons in the valley of Wheeling creek were buried beneath the mud and debria The Chaplaine-street and Eoff-street bridges are both gone, and the Wood-street bridge is impassable. Nine persons living on Caldwell's run are known to be drowned, and the houses on Caldwell's run are gone. The list will doubtles be increased. The list of fatalities to date is as

HERMAN G. STANZELL, owner of a dairy. Two small children.

The Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky di vision of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis road is badly washed at places, and at others covered a foot deep. The Ohio river trestle at the creek is gone. Sewers burst in several places, and roads were washed so as to be impassable. A substantial bridge on the auburban Elm

Grove motor line at Leatherwood was washed away. The loss in the city will reach \$50,000 and the damage to crops in the country is in calculable. The ruin wrought by the cloudburst out of town is awful, and can only be ascertained definitely when the means of communication are restored.

New fatalities are constantly reported. A man named Keltz was washed away in Boggs run, and he and his horse drowned. Four lives were lost at Elm Grove, five miles

The Prison Association. Boston, July 19 .- Announcement was made at the opening of to-day's session of the Prison Association that the old officers would be continued. The association had been invited to Nashville, Tenn., and the next meeting would be held there about the middle of October, 1889. Mr. Elmore, president of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities, objected to Nashville, saying the association had been shabbily treated at Atlanta, and Tennessee did not even send a dele-

Mr. Felton, of Illinois, made a warm defense Secretary Weir also defended Atlanta hospi-Ex-President Hayes said that the reception at

Atlanta was perfectly cordial and satisfactory.

Objection was withdrawn, and Nashville was Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, then presented the report of the standing committee on police. It was a dissertation on the qualities desirable in police forces. The report of the standing committee on discharged prisoners was then presented and briefly debated, after which

the association adjourned.

Disruption of the Iron Association. PITTSBURG, July 19 .- The disruption of the Association of Manufacturers of Iron, Steel and Nails has actually commenced, and a member stated to-day that it was only a question of time until the organization ceased to exist. Within the last twenty-four hours twelve firms have sent in their resignations, and every mail is increasing the list. This association was organized in 1882 for the purpose of arranging a yearly scale of wages with the employes of its mem-bers, and not to regulate the selling-price of iron, as has been erroneously stated. Seventy-one firms, employing 100,000 men and repre-senting \$75,000,000 carital, belonged to the association. The disruption will have no effect upon

to sign the scale. General Sheridan.

the Amalgamated Association. The scale will

be drawn up annually, as in the past, but there

will be no conferences with the manufacturers.

Each firm will act for itself in deciding whether

Nonquitt, Mass., July 19. - The following buletin was issued at 9 P. M.: "Last night was comfortably passed by General Sheridan, and during the day there has been no change worthy of note. He enjoys very much being propped up in bed. The change of position rests him greatly. The respiration and pulse continue favorable.

"WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, "HENBY C. YARBOW."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Mr. Summers Asks Some Questions and the Tory Leader Declines to Answer.

Mr. Sexton Also Applies for Information on a Number of Points, and Meets with More Success than Ris Liberal Colleague.

Emperor William Received at Cronstadt by a Display of Warlike Pomp.

Richard F. Barton Charges that Stanley Is the Mainstay and Promoter of the African Slave Trade-Other News by Cable.

THE TIMES'S CHARGES.

The Government Leader Asked to Define His Position on Certain Points.

LONDON, July 19.-In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Summers, Liberal, asked whether, in view of 'the fact that Attorney-general Webster acted for the Times as leading counsel in defending the suit brought against it by O'Donnell, Mr. Smith would undertake that the Attorney-general should not attend another Cabinet meeting at which matters relating to the investigation of the charges contained in the Times articles on "Parnellism and Crime" were considered. Mr. Smith answered: "I decline to give any such undertaking."

Mr. Summers then asked what the future position of Attorney-general Webster would be in regard to the progress and operation of the special commission bill, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, Liberal, asked whether Attorney-general Webster attended the Cabinet meeting on the day that Mr. Smith announced the government's proposal to appoint a commission of judges.

Mr. Smith said, in response: "I decline to answer any question of that nature, and as to the other question (Mr. Summers's) that must depend upon the course taken by the members respecting the bill and its operation."

Mr. Setton asked whether it was with the Attorney-general's assent that the government, last year, offered him as counsel to certain members if they would bring suits against the Times; whether it was with the government's assent that the Attorney-general became the Times's counsel; whether the government supplied the Attorney-general with any material for his speech as the Times's counsel: whether the government will continue to consult the Attorney-general in reference to the commission bill and the constitution of the commission; whether it would be open to the Attorney-genenal to appear before the commission as counsel for the Times, and whether the government's offer to allot the Attorney-general as counsel for the Parnellites were still open.

Mr. Smith replied: "The government's offer of 1887 was that, if members desired to take proceedings against the Times, they could be taken in the name of Attorney-general Webster, and could be conducted by any counsel the members might name. The offer was made with the Attorney-general's consent. It was not with the government's assent or dissent that the Attorney-general was retained by the Times to defend the suit brought by O'Donnell. He was retained by the Times in his private character as counsel. The government did not supply him with any material for his speech. decline to make any statement of the course the government will pursue in regard to consulting the Attorney-general. It will be in the power of the Times to engage the Attorneygeneral to atted the inquiries of the commission in its behalf, if it thinks fit. In accordance with professional practice, the governmet's offer is no longer open. It applied entirely to a different state of things.' Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Attorney-

general, as legal adviser of the Home Office, had opportunity of learning facts which other persons did not enjoy. Mr. Smith-The Attorney-general had no information whatever from the Home Office.

Mr. Sexton-Will the government consult the Attorney-general as to the judges who will con-Mr. Smith-The government will retain full

liberty of action in that respect. Replying to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Smith said he proposed to take the question on the bill between 8 and 10 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Thomas O'Connor asserts in the Star today, on good authority, that Mr. Smith, governand Mr. Walter, editor of the Times, recently held a long conference together. There is no doubt that the government, with the assistance of the Times, will make the inquiry by the commission as much like a prosecution of Mr. Parnell as possible. It is reported that Sir James Hannan, president of the divorce court, will be president of the commission. Justice Hannan is a keen, fair man, and would be acceptable to Mr. Parnell. One of his rules is not to admit expert evidence in regard to hand-

The Standard, in an editorial article, save it believes that the government has prepared the names of judges to constitute the commission asked for by Mr. Parnell on Monday. The government will not agree to any change. Communications are said to be passing between the government and the opposition, with a view to arriving at an agreement in regard to the limitation of the inquiry. The government is indisposed to omit a phrase in the bill and will not substitute the names of other persons.

CZAR AND EMPEROR.

Imposing Naval Display at Cronstadt in

Honor of the German Ruler. CRONSTADT, July 19 .- At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the German yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, entered the roads amid volleys of salutes from the war ships and forts. The Hohenzollera was received by the Russian yacht Djerava, on board of which was the Czar. The imperial yachts approached each other between a double line of Russian and German war ships bedecked with bunting. The weather was fine and the scene was an imposing one. The German imperial party went aboard the Russian yacht Alexandria, which thence proceeded to the Peterhof Palace. The Czarina, in a handpavilion erected on the quay of some military harbor, cordially Emperor William. The inspected the guard of honor, the band in the meantime playing the Prussian national anthem. The party then proceeded to the palace. The Czar, Emperor William, Prince Henry and the Czarewitch rode in a kind of wagonette. The Czarina and the other members of the imperial parties followed in open carriages. The route was lined with troops. Thousands of visitors came to Peterhof this morning to witness the arrival of the two Emperors. The Czar was attired in the dress of a reperal officer, while Emperor William wore a Russian uniform. The Czarina was dressed in white. Emperor William, on arriving quickly ascended the quay, and, with uncovered head, kissed the Czarina's hand twice. He conversed with her Majesty for some minutes. The Emperor responded in Russian to all the greetings extended to him. The imperial party was heartily cheered along the route to the palace. All of the members of the party attended a family dinner at the palace in the evening. The Czar and Emperor William intend to confer upon each other the title of honorary admiral. The meeting between the emperors is said to have

CONGO IS A SLAVE STATE.

Affairs in the "African Free State." NEW YORK, July 19 .- The Herald has the following cable special from Paris: The appended letter was received to-day, addressed to the editor of the New York Herald:

been extremely cordial

"I do not despair of Stanley, even if the mysterious white Pasha of the Bahr el Ghazel should turn out to be Emin. As I told your correspondent yesterday, this was most probable. Stanley is an artist in surprises, catastrophies,

and the properties of a drama, as well as of the denouement. He is, in fact, a sort of geographical Sardou, and when the world pulls out its cambric handkerchief he will probably come up ambric handkerchief he will probably come up smiling and ask what the deuce is the matter. I am a great admirer of Stanley. He is the prince of African explorers of his day, or of any day; but as an administrator I rank him as below par, and the best proof of this is that of every new station he has founded on the Congo at a cruel expense and waste of life and labor, as well as gold, there is hardly one that has not been abandoned and left to fall into ruins. On the present occasion his avowed objective was to rescue Emin Pasha, who has distinctly and determinedly declined to be rescued, but Stanley's real object was to divert the ivory trade from the long and expensive Zanzibar line to the cheap and safe waterways of the Congo. The idea is excellent. By this means Belgium recoups the millions she has wasted upon expeditions and stations on the Zanzibar coast. Also, under the unprejudiced annexionists, our cousins—the Germans—can have the sole profit of the slave exportation; nor would a Teuton of them raise a hand against what brings grist to the mill. Stanley has thus, by one touch of his magic wand, converted the Congo Free Statethe happy hunting-ground of Tiputib and his merry Sawahili men, absurdly named Arabeinto the Congo slave state par excellence. The The great slave mines are now transferred from the Unyamwezi country, the old mountains of the moon, to the upper Congo. These fresh 'diggins' remain to be exploited. Tiputib is made Governor—God save the mark!—of those new slave reserves at a salary of £300 a year, where he can easily make £30,000 a year, and where his followers are pretty sure to shoot him if he talks any nonsense about the abolition of the elave trade.

'You must not expect to hear any truths of this kind in England, where the imperious and tyrannical opinion of society subdues even the boldest spirit. A well-known administrator, who was sent to the Congo, after a careful inquiry, found Mohammedanism the grand and saving fact, and set down the Christian missionary as an utter humbug in all except being a doughty explorer, a laborious and useful lin-guist, and able collector of other men's money. The administrator goes home fully resolved to state the facts uncompromisingly before the public of Great Britain, but, although the administrator is an honest man, the influence of the association of old ideas comes trooping back into his brain and him, so far from stating the facts, to state the clean contrary. stands up and declares that the missionaries are the cream of creation and that the gospels are overspreading the land, whilst if he mentions Islam it is in a patronizing tone, as if Mohammed were a mere cook's courier to the founder of Christianity. All this is utterly unfair. It deceives the unfortunate public. The narrator may be honest and honorable, but heldares not state the facts nor has he the courage of his own opinions. It he did society would turn upon him with the usual 'O no, we never mention him,' and his name never would be heard unless accompanied by snarl or sneer. The fact is, England's chronic disease is religiosity in the few and hypocrisy in the many. "RICHARD F. BARTON.

"HOTEL MEURICE, PARIS, July 18, 1888." GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Terms of the Chinese Restriction Law Recently Enacted in Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 19 .- The captain of the steamer Alameda, plying between this port and San Francisco, has agreed not to employ Chinese in the future, and the steamer is now unloading. The new act regarding Chinese has received the royal assent. It prohibits the further naturalization of Chinese and prothat all Chinese leaving the colony, except those who have been naturalized, shall, on return, be subject to the act. Chinese immigrants must not exceed an average of one to every 200 tons burden of the vessels in which they arrive. The poll-tax has been fixed at £600, and the penalty for evasion of the tax at £50. No Chinaman shall be allowed to engage in mining without authority of the Minister of Mines. The act does not affect dinese who have been British subjects.

Celebrating a Great Victory. London, July 19 .- The tercentenary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada was ob served at Plymouth to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Thousands of persons were in attendance. After the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial, a number of teams took part in a bowling contest. All the players were attired in Elizabethan costumes. A team from Leeds made the highest score. Afterward there was an historical procession, followed by a mayoral banquet, which was attended by a number of mayors and naval and military officers.

Sensational Evictions in Ireland. DUBLIN, July 19.-The work of evicting tenants was resumed on the Vandeleur estates, in County Clare, to-day. Three tenants were evicted peacefully. James Madigan, of Caracalla, had strongly barricaded his residence, and he poured cold water on the evictors. who used siedgehammers, crow-bers and axes in effecting an entrance. Madigan was arrested, together with two relatives who had assisted him. Several members of Parliament, and a number of American and English visitors, witnessed the scene.

Twenty Persons Drowned.

London, July 19. - A dispatch from Adelaide, Australia, says that the British ship Star of Greece, Captain Harrower, from London, has been wrecked in Aldinger Bay, and that twenty persons were drowned.

Eight Lives Lost by an Explosion. Rouen, July 19.-The steamer Asturiad, with eight thousand barrels of petroleum, was destroyed by an explosion here to-day, and eight mea were killed.

Electoral Reform in Italy. ROME, July 19.-The Deputies have adopted by 269 to 97 the communal reform bill, which gives 2,000,000 citizens a vote at local elections. Foreign Notes.

General Boulanger is making good progress It is reported that all the members of the Holy

Synod except two oppose the granting of King Milan's petition for a divorce from Queen Natalie. The Pope, in a conversation, stated that he

does not intend to leave Rome. He expressed regret that his last note to the Irish clergy in regard to the political situation should have been misinterpreted. Dispatches report the prevalence of storms with heavy rain-falls, which are destroying

sulting in heavy damage to telegraph lines and other property. The Berlin Nuesten Nachrichten asserts that since the Emperor Frederick's death a casket containing confidential reports made by German military attaches has disappeared. It mentions the name of a member of Empress Victoria's household as being implicated in the affair.

crops. In Spain many coasting vessels were

lost. There was a heavy cyclone in Rome, re-

In Search of Ives and Staynor.

NEW YORK, July 19 .- W. H. Pugh, prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, is in the city, trying to get his hands on Ives and Staynor. When he arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, he found a telegram from Albany awaiting him, saying that counsel for Ives and Staynor had filed objections to the grantof a requisition. Consequently he not stay long at the hotel. He took the 3:30 P. M. train for Albany, where he hoped to argue the matter last evening and overcome the objections. To a reporter he said that he had no doubt of the granting of a requisition for Ives and Staynor by Governor Hill; that the objections must be frivolous. In regard to the case against them, Mr. Pugh said that it was "very strong. I have been a prosecuting officer for several years," he continued, "and I have seldom had a case in which the testimony was more complete. They are indicted for grand larceny and embezzlement, and there is ample proof of their guilt on each charge." Ex-Governor Loomis, of Connecticut, said yesterday that Ives would be back to-day, and that bail would be furnished to the extent of a few thousand dollars, and that would end the matter for the present. Governor Hill has appointed Monday, at 2 P. M., for hear ing an application for requisition for Ives and Staynor by Ohio officials. Yesterday a delegation waited on the Governor on the subject, and there have been many papers sent him referring to the case.

Court-House Burned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.-Fire at Rock-ingham last night destroyed the court-house, seven stores and one dwelling. The loss is esti-mated at \$40,000; insurance, \$13,000.

CLOSE OF THE TARIFF DEBATE

Discussion of the Mills Bill Completed And the Measure Favorably Reported.

Its Author Will Address the House, Saturday, in an Hour's Argument, and a Final Vote Be Taken in the Afternoon of that Day.

Col. Matson's Double Dealing in the Matter of Pension Legislation.

The Fallacy of Democratic Free-Wool Arguments Refuted by Reports of Consular Officials-General Washington News.

THE MILLS BILL.

Closing of the Debate, Followed by a Favorable Report on the Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON. July 19 .- At 11:30 o'clock, on next Saturday morning, the Mills tariff bill will be taken up for final action. Its author will be given one hour in which to address the House, and then the final vote will be taken on the measure. There may be a few separate votes on some of the most important amendments, but the vote on the measure as it now stands will be taken about 2 o'clock. . There are various estimates as to the majority the bill will receive. Chairman Mills thinks there will not be over four or five Democratic votes cast against it, and that therefore it will be adopted by from ten to twelve majority. He concedes that Sowden of Pennsylvania, Foran of Ohio, and probably McAdoo and Pidcock, of New Jersey (all Democrats), will vote against the measure, and says it is probable that Greenman and Merriman, of New York (Democrate), will vote in opposition to its adoption. The Republicans say that only one man sitting on their side will vote for, the bill, and he is Anderson, of Iowa, who is not regarded as a Republican, but an independent, with strong free-tade tendencies. Some of the Democrats say that seven of their number and one ndependent will cast their votes against the bill, making in all 160 against, and that there will be but 165 votes for the bill, giving it a majority of five. This estimate comes from the Randall men. Mr. Randall is not paired, and of course will not have an opportunity to vote, being very ill. When the bill is passed, Chairman Mills intends to propose an adjournment of the House until Tuesday, so as to give the members an opportunity to catch up in their work and get a little rest. The House has been meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning for about two months, and there have been night sessions three or four times a week during the past month, so that the members have run behind in their correspondence, and are almost worn out

The Republicans in the Senate are divided in their opinions as to what will be done on the subject of tariff in that body at this session. The measure which a sub-committee of the Senate committee on finance has been compiling during the past six or eight weeks, has not taken form yet. There is a mass of information on the table in the committee-room, but the subcommittee has not yet been able to do any real work towards putting the bill together, al though the bulk of the work is complete. Mr. Allison, chairman of the sub-committee, said to me, this afternoon, that it would be some days yet before the sub-committee would be ready to lay its bill before the full committee, and that it would be two weeks at least before the full committee has its bill ready to report to the Senate; in fact, it might not get its bill on the calendar before the end of August. Several members of the Senate say they do not believe it wise to attempt any action on the bill which will be reported from the committee on finance at this session, and that it will be better to let it go over till December, because the Senate will want a month in which to debate the bill and the debate cannot commence much before September.

In Indiana He Howls for Pension Legislation, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 19.-Indiana Republicans who have read Representative Matson's speech delivered in the State, recently, [are smiling

MATSON'S DUPLICITY.

broadly over his effort to reach the height of celebrity attained by General Hovey in pension matters. General Hovey introduced a bil granting to all honorably discharged soldiers, or their widows and orphans, \$96 a year pension, on the plan of universal pensions. Matson attempts to go General Hovey four dollars better, and advocates \$100 a year. This is very ludicrous to the men in Congress who have kept pace with the pension record of

Matson, who is chairman of the House commit-

tee on invalid pensions. With over five hundred petitions on file in his committee-room, begging him to take some action on general pension legislation, Matson has steadily refused to do a single thing, and he has reported no measure bearing on general pension legislation, and has suffered no member of his committee to do so, with a view to final action. The only bill he has reported during this session on the subject of general legislation was the one to repeal the limitation in the arrearage act, and this he did after a tacit understanding with the Speaker that it would not be taken off the calendar, and would therefore not be considered in the House. It is very revolting to the Republican members of the House committee on invalid pensions to see Matson in Indiana roaring for general pension legislation, and then see him in Washington using every influence he has to prevent the Republicans of his committee from reporting general pension bills, and conniving with administration men on the floor of the House to prevent consideration of the bill he, in a fit of demagogy, reported and had placed on the calendar. General Hovey has been using every exertion to secure the passage of general pension bills, and has been doing it in a quiet and determined way.

THE FREE-WOOL FALLACY. Democratic Arguments Flatly Contradicted by Consular Reports.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 19 .- During the discussion of the wool section in the Mills tariff bill the Democrate elaborated at great length upon the statement that there was very little, if any, all-wool goods manufactured in the United States, and that the wool was really used to make shoddy "all-wool" fabrics. It will be remembered that Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts. declared that it was impossible to buy all-wool goods in the open market, and that every suit of clothes worn by men on the floor of the House was more or less shoddy, and that, for that reason, we should have free wool so that, like England, we could have genuine woolen goods manufactures. In the last Consular Bulletin, issued at the Department of State on the 13th inst., is a report from United States Consul Schoenhof, located at Tunstall, England, on the manufacture of woolen goods in the British domains. The very first sentences in this report give the lie to all the principal arguments made by the Democrats in the House in favor of free wool. The report says, in this language: "The use of aboddy in the manufacture of cheap woolens is not confined to our country alone. In England it creeps into its bedding of wool under the

name of mungo." The consul then enters into a detailed statement, showing to what extent shoddy goods are manufactured in England. He shows that in the manufacture of 173,884,000 pounds of pure wool in 1870, there entered 41,518,000 pounds of cotton and other articles which comprise the necessary ingredients to make shoddy. In 1880, in the manufacture of 201,380,000 pounds of pure wool, 92,394,000 pounds of foreign or shoddy articles entered, demonstrating that the increase in the manufacture of shoddy during the ten years between facture of shoddy during the ten years between 1870 and 1880 was greater, in proportion, than the manufacture of pure wool, and that there were about half the amount of shoddy ingredients used in manufactures in 1880 against one-fourth in 1870. The consuladds against one-fourth in 1870. The consult adds
that, while the consumption of real wool increased 15 per cent. mixed materials, cotton
and shoddy, increased 124 per cent., and shoddy
alone 142 per cent. This demonstrates that
free wool does not give a better quality of
goods, but a cheaper quality, and that even in
the British possessions there is not enough wool
grown to meet the demand, or, rather, that the price of wool is too low to warrant sheepraisers in producing it.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Slose of the Debate on the Milis Bill-The

Measure to Be Voted on To-Day. WASHINGTON, July 19. - The Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill authorizing the condemnation of land for sites for public buildings.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missourl, asked unanimous consent that Tuesday, July 31, be set apart for consideration of bills reported from the committee on labor.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said he would object unless it was agreed that the bill prohibiting the transportation of convict-made goods from one

State to another should not be called up. Mr. O'Neill declined to be fettered in this manner, and, withdrawing his request, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, assigning the 31st of July for the

consideration of labor bills. The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill: the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Mills, of Texas, restoring

the present rate of duty on tobacco. Mr. Lafollette, of Wisconsin, thought that the motion made by Mr. Mills was not actuated by any sympathy for the domestic tobacco industry. The amendment was offered not because of any consideration for the industry, or because the farmers wanted protection, but because the amendment was necessary to help the Democratic party to carry Connecticut.

Mr. Mills's amendment was agreed to without On motion of Mr. Spinols, of New York, the present rate of duty was restored on pipes. pipe-bowls and all smokers' articles not otherwise provided for.

The next paragraph taken up for consideration was that imposing a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on bonnets, hats and boods composed of hair, whalebone or any vegetable ma

crease the duty to 50 per cent, stating that he did so in the interest and at the request of the hatters of his district. The motion was lost-

Mr. Lehlback, of New Jersey, moved to in-

Mr. Lehlback then offered an amendment fix ing the rate of duty on pearl buttons at 4 cents per line per gross, English measurement. Rejected-67 to 83.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, baving called Mr Dockery, of Missouri, to the chair, addressed the committee in support of the free wool clause, He justified the President's message on the subject, and argued that the total tariff burden to the people on account of the protection on wood and woolen goods would amount to \$176,000,000 in 1888. The reduction on wool, or its abolition, had more frequently resulted in increasing the price of raw wool than in reducing it. The duty being taken off the foreign product, a greates proportion of free untaxed wool would be used. Better opportunities would be offered the manufacturer to mix to advantage the native with the foreign wool; fewer adulterations would be used and a cheaper and better cloth or manufactured article would be produced. With a larger percentage of foreign wool; with free dyestuffs; milis running on full time; with quick sales, and, with a steadily increasing demand, woolen manufacturers could well afford to pay the prices they now paid for native wools, and still sell their products at lower prices and realize better profits. Mr. Springer spoke of the benefits that free wool would bring to the laboring man and his family, and to every branch of industry, and coucluded his remarks as follows: "Pass this bill, and a new era of industrial prosperity would dawn upon us. Factories would spring up in the States of the South and West and in the Territories. Those already in existence in all parts of the country would run on full time and increase they plant from year to year. Instead of importing into this country forty million dollars' worth of woolen goods, as was done in 1867, we would soon be able to supply the home market with woolen goods and export immense quantities to other nations. Pass this bill. Let it become the law of the land. It would result in good to all; the people would be better fed, better clothed, and would live in better houses and sleep in better beds. In after years, when the full measure of its countless blessings should have been realized, the generations then living and those which might come after them would rise up and invoke the blessings of Providence upon those who originated it, and upon those

who gave to it the force and power of law. |Ap-Mr. Dingley, of Maine, ridiculed Mr. Spring er's arguments, and said that protection had de veloped the wool industry, and if not broken down, it would soon enable our farmers to produce all the wool consumed in the country. He then proceeded, in a general way, to denounce the Mills bill as slaughtering every farming interest in the North, while leaving a duty of 68 per cent. on sugar and 100 per cent. on rice. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, inquired whether the rate on sugar, as fixed by the Mills bill, was not far below that fixed by the Republicans in 1883. Mr. Dingley replied in the negative, and said it was increased 18 per cent, by the Mills bill

over the rate of 1883. Mr. Bynum replied that if that were true of sugar, it was also true of other articles, and that therefore the Republicans were fighting against a bill which fixed higher rates than they said were high enough in 1883, and calling it a Mr. Dingley retorted that they were fighting against a reduction that tended to destroy the

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, predicted

industries of this country.

that the position taken by the Democrats on the wool question would make the next Congress in harmony with the administration of President Harrison. Applause on the Republican side. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, said that on Saturday next a vote would be taken on the bill. It would pass the House against the protest of every Republican Representative with one or two exceptions. It would receive the support of every Democrat in the House with a very few exceptions. He desired to call attention to the fact that no industry to be affected by this measure had been accorded a hearing; that no workingman whose wages were to be affected by the reduction had been vouchsafed a hearing that co interest affected by the bill had been accorded an audience. The bill had been framed and passed without consultation with those who represented the vast and growing interests of the country. It was not pretended that this so-called revision of the tariff had been made except from the stand-point of those who favored a tariff for revenue only, which was another name for free trade. So far from stopping the increase of the surplus, importations would be increased under the operation of the Mills bill. In November next the people would sit in judgment on the position occupied by each side of the House. If it was the desire of the people that the tariff should be reduced from the standpoint of protecting the industries of the country they would transfer the majority from the Democratic to the Republican side of the House. If it was their purpose to strike down the great industries of the country they would retain the majority on the other side of the central sisle. The bill would be passed on Saturday and would then go to the Senate. There, he trusted, it would be referred to a committee which would sit during the holidays, in order that the great interests which were to be affected by the measure might be heard, in order that the tariff might be revised in the light of experience, and in order that on its assembling in December. Congress might respond to the judgment of the people as shown by their votes in November.

Mr. Reed contrasted the appearance of the

Democrats at the beginning of the tariff debate with that which they presented to-day, when it was about to end. Throughout the whole debate not a single speech was delivered on the other side which did not contain the principles of free trade as plainly as they have ever been enunciated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox], who to-day was, perhaps, the only man on the other side who was not afraid to express his sentiments. There had never been an opportunity when a Democrat could meuth the term "tariff taxes" that he did not put his tongue